The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM, - - - - - H. C. DERN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Select Miscellany.

A NIGHT'S LODGING IN PARIS.

The following tale was told to the writer of these lines, some years ago, by the person to whom the events therein narrated occurred. The writer immediately committed the story to paper. Though Lord ——— never showed any morbid horror at the possibility of general conversation turning on topics which might remind him of the strange incident in his life which forms the subject of the narrative, he was naturally desirous that the matter should be, as far as could be, confined to the circle of his immediate friends. As he is now dead, and has left no very near relatives, there can be little danger of causing distress to any one by the publication of his story. The names are, of course, suppressed. The tale is told, as far as possible, in Lord ———'s own words.

In 18—, before I had taken my degree in Oxford, and before, by my uncle's death, I had succeeded to the title, I made arrangements to spend the whole of the long vacation abroad. I was by no means desirous of a solitary journey, and was glad to learn that O'Brien, whose rooms were on the same staircase with my own at Brasenose, and with whom I was tolerably intimate, was also meditating a continental tour. We made arrangements for starting together at the end of the summer term, and in order to lose no time I determined not to go into Scotland to my mother before my departure, but to travel as quickly as possible to Dover. O'Brien had as little to detain him as I. We slept a night in the capital, and a night in the port, and three days after leaving Oxford were lodged in the Hotel Dessin. Neither of us had ever left England before, and we were both full of the spirit of enjoyment. The quaint costumes, the new cookery, the ponderous diligences — but I won't trouble you with a diluted road-book. I do not wish to give you my crude ideas on the state of society and the aspects of the buildings in France, but the history of one night in Paris. We reached that city, still together, but the first fortnight of our journey had taught us that we were not very well suited for companions. It was my delight to stop to sketch some tawny old market woman, in her stiff white cap; I could spend a whole day in church, and have still somewhere a portfolio full of corbels and screens and cornices, marked St. Omer, Lille, Cambrai, Amiens, and other places of smaller note. O'Brien grew terribly tired of all this.—He said the scene was detestable, he thought all the churches were shockingly out of repair, and was anxious to hasten his arrival in the French metropolis. But in Paris we were separated more than ever. In addition to the incongruity of our tastes, political feeling tended to keep us apart. We both had a fair number of introductions to families moving in good society. The friends who were most pleased with O'Brien, and with whom O'Brien was most pleased, though by birth entitled to hold their heads as high as any of the blue-blooded inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain, had been induced to give their countenance—so they regarded the transaction—to the court of the citizen king. An old friend of my mother's, married to a Marquis de ——, who took me under her special protection, assured me that it was impossible for the loyal hearts who still cherished love and hope for the (temporarily) fallen cause of the white flag, to associate with those who had degraded their race by recognizing the position of an usurpation as detestable as it would be ephemeral. I confess that I cared very little whether the older or the younger branch of the Bourbons issued the invitations for the assemblies at Tuileries, and I had small hopes that Charles X would be recalled. But I grew to like Madame de ———, and, as a necessary consequence, formed different acquaintances from those of my fellow traveller. We had been in Paris about three weeks, and though we were staying in the same hotel, I had not seen O'Brien for several days. We met by accident on the staircase of the hotel.

"We are quite strangers: where are you going?"

"To call on Madame de ———."

"What! still the legitimist Marquise! Shall we dine together?"

"By all means. Meet me here at six."

O'Brien agreed, and so we parted. It was about three o'clock in the afternoon.

The day was intensely hot. Reflected backwards and forwards on the white stone house-fronts, the sun's rays seemed to scorch up all that was breathable in the atmosphere. The stones of the streets were hot to the tread. I entered the gardens of the Tuileries, hoping to find some slight shade for my dazzled eyes. I know of few scenes brighter than those Tuileries gardens. You have seen them often, of course. The water was mounting and falling with its musical plash in the shallow basin, wherein two little boys, under the superintendence of a black-eyed bonne, were swimming their toy-boats. More children and more nurses were playing among the orange trees. Two or three National Guards were lounging about.—Nor were other uniforms wanting to give color to the picture. The tri-colored bunting flapped lazily over the dome of the palace. A man in a queer snuffy-brown coat walked by: he had on green spectacles, and his button-hole showed a shred of ribbon. You wonder how I remember all this? You have no idea how indelibly the scene is stamped on my memory. It was the first time. But you must hear all in order. I sat for perhaps twenty minutes listening idly the plashing fountain, wondering whether Auguste or Jules—he must have been either Auguste or Jules—would get his boat within reach by judiciously shelling over it with pebbles, fancying now Napoleon pinching some honored ear, or the longed-for Louis dozing over his favorite Horace in that very garden, watching the figure of the man in the brown coat and the green spectacles, growing "fine by degrees" in the narrowing vista of trees. Then I thought of Madame de ——— and my visit: but remembered that it would be more decorously paid in the evening than in the afternoon. What should I do with myself? I felt strangely disinclined to move. And my head? What is it that seems to weigh it down? Is it the sun and the heat? I never felt anything like it before. The pain attacked me suddenly. Pain! It was hardly pain. Perhaps the sensation cannot be described to those who have not felt it. I had suffered from violent headache for some days; but my head did not ache now. It felt dull and heavy. My natural impulse was to lift my hand to my brow. I willed the movement of my arm, if I may so express myself; but no movement resulted. I had no power to stir. I then became sensible that my respiration grew feebler, and that there was a kind of lull in the pulsation of my heart. It is difficult for me, as I have said already, to describe my condition. I can only say that I seemed suddenly to have less life in me; my vital powers seemed to dwindle down to the smallest possible force. I existed, because I was conscious, but that was all. My senses remained to me; but not all in equal strength. The plashing of the fountain was as distinct as before the paroxysm; my eyesight was slightly dimmed. Whether I could smell or taste, of course I could not tell. Of touch I had hardly any sense at all. All this I tell you at this point, for at the moment of my attack I seemed thoroughly aware of my condition. One thing only excepted. For ten minutes, as I should imagine, I sat wondering at what had befallen me. Then I bethought me of calling for help. There were a score of people within the sound of my voice. I willed to cry; but there was no sound. My tongue refused to articulate. I was horror-struck: but I was sensible of none of the usual symptoms of horror. My heart did not beat more quickly. I could feel no sweat on my brow. Was this death? No; it could not surely be death. I had all my wits about me; and all my impressions were mundane. The life of Paris was moving round me just as it was wont. I alone was motionless. Then there flashed across me the recollection of a strange tale of cataleptic seizure, in which my grandfather's name had figured. I remembered two mysterious expressions in the letters which I had received from my mother immediately before my departure from England—expressions which, when read in the light of my present brief experience, led me to the opinion that my family must be cursed by some fearful hereditary evil, an evil which my mother had never yet dared to communicate to me. "I am very anxious," she had written, "about your journey. Of course you will not travel alone. Who is to be your companion? Do I know him? I know that you like society, my dear boy, and I should be sorry to think of your wandering through strange cities alone. Nothing is more melancholy. Pray let me know if you are intimate with your proposed *compagnon de voyage*, and if you are likely to remain together for the whole of your tour." All these thoughts flashed through my brain in a very few seconds. I knew that I must have fallen into a kind of trance. I felt horror and alarm, of a vague and indefinite kind; but I also felt intense curiosity. What would befall me? How long should I sit in those Tuileries gardens? Would the fit soon leave me?

I was sitting on a seat with a back to it, a few feet removed from the main alley of the garden. My arms were folded, my head was slightly drooped on my breast, my legs were crossed. There was nothing in my attitude to attract attention, so I sat rigid and immovable for what seemed to me an age. I imagined all kinds of possible terminations of my adventure. I should be found, of course. I should be carried to my hotel; doctors would be sent for, I should learn what was the matter, and I should probably recover: these fits were rarely of long duration. Carried to my hotel! They would find my pocket-book in my pocket, containing letters addressed a Monsieur ———, Hotel de ———. Would they? Was my pocket-book in its place? I could not feel.—Suppose the pocket-book was left, as was sometimes the case, in another coat? What other means of identification would remain? A seal with a coat of arms on it, a hat with an English maker's name; neither of much use in Paris. But what matter was it who I was, or where I lived? I should of course be taken to the Hotel Die. What will they do to me, I wonder? Will they—ha! what was that?

It was the bonnie who spoke. Alphonse, or Jules, in his infantile gyrations, had stumbled against me. He knocked one leg off the other, and the shock threw me into a posture so obtrusively unnatural, that I could not longer remain unnoticed. The nurse stopped short in her expostulation.

"Mais, mon Die! He is dead!"

No. I am not dead, I thought; but I am very glad that you have found out that I am not wholesomely alive. Now I shall be properly cared for. In a very few moments I was the centre of a small crowd, and presently two or three gendarms shouldered their way through the starers. They lifted me up, and laid me along the bench. I felt no, I did not feel; I was aware that I was quite stiff. One of them put his hand on my breast, and held it there awhile

"His heart does not beat—nor his pulse. He is dead."

The little group of bystanders fell back some paces, and a search was commenced in my pockets for some name or address. I was excited by the thought of this search. You see how difficult it is for me to express myself. I cannot say "I trembled," "I held my breath," "my pulse beat quicker;" there was no palpable evidence of my agitation. But I was excited.

No, there was no pocket-book. My heart sank; at least I felt as though my heart ought to have sunk. I cannot tell how long this search occupied. My consciousness seemed now to become a little duller. Not by any means lost: only a little less acute than in ordinary life. In the meanwhile a stretcher had been brought to the ground. I was lifted thereon, something was put over my face, and they bore me away. I could hear the fountain plashing, and the many children's voices ringing through the avenues. Oh, that I could have spoken! Oh, for power to say but one word!

We passed out of the garden; I could not be sure in which direction. By the noise of traffic I perceived that we entered the crowded street. Presently we stopped; a door was opened and shut, and the hum of the moving world ceased. I was sensible that I was no longer being carried along, and guessed aright that I was in some office of the police. Here, I thought, the worst of my troubles must end. They will send for a doctor; he will know of the probable duration of the fit, and will take such measures as will mollify its own painful symptoms, or perhaps release me from it altogether. From the confused murmur of several voices in conversation which sounded in my ears, I gathered that in a room communicating with that in which I lay the officials were deliberating on my condition I could not distinguish the words. Presently the voices grew plainer, and the speakers were evidently approaching. The face-cloth was removed. There were the same gendarmes who had discovered me in the garden, accompanied by several more. And with them—yes, there was no doubt of it—with them entered the little old gentleman in the brown coat and green spectacles, whom I remembered to have seen before my seizure. This, then, was the long-desired physician; he would tell these blunderers that I was not dead

"He is stiff already. Such is not the unfrequently the case in disease of the heart. I should have believed him dead before the hour which you say. In the garden of the Tuileries? I made there a promenade myself this afternoon. And neither name nor address? That is droll! Ah! it is already six hours! And I am invited to dine in a quarter of an hour! Poor young man! Close his eyelids, Louis; they have an expression quite living. Monsieur will permit me to sign the proces-verbal without delay? Let us go."

So much for my hopes of the doctor. A door shut, and there was silence.

I began now to realize the awful horror of my position. Officially declared to be dead, I experienced all those emotions which are said to be felt by the dying in cases where an accident plunges them from the enjoyment of health and life to the immediate prospect of passing to another world. My past actions rose in swift succession in my thoughts. I reflected on the frivolty of many of my occupations, on the time I had thrown away, and the small use I had been to anybody. I remembered that my mother's last letter, full, as were all her letters, of expressions of the fondest endearment, had not been answered. And that lie I had told at school!—and my young life cut off horribly and mysteriously, none to be near me dying, none to know what had become of me. And O'Brien, he would be waiting to dine with me. Where would he dine? I wondered. What would he do to find me? Perhaps I might yet recover before—before what? Frightful, damning thought. I was dead; I should be buried. I tried to pray. It was not death I feared, I said to myself; it was the manner of death.

Yet through all this I must confess that my agony was not so intense as now, knowing the circumstances in which I was placed, I should suppose it might have been. From apathy or hope, my mind was very calm; and I was very curious. I speculated on what would befall me almost, as though I had been the unconcerned spectator of the adventures of another.

And what did "*la bas*" mean? The voice of authority had spoken of carrying me "*la bas*." The door opened again. My eyelids were closed now, and I could not see who entered. I need hardly say that I could not open my eyes. The voices were none of those which I had already heard. I was lifted again. The sounds of the street fell on my ear with a sound slightly dulled, and I felt that I was covered with some kind of cloth. My bearers walked for some ten or fifteen minutes. There was a fresh sound of opening and shutting doors, and I was thrown rudely on some hard surface; not laid decently as I had been in the office of the gendarms, but thrown down like a worthless burden. Could I complain! Was I not officially dead?

But what was this? I felt rough pecks at my arms and legs. I was being stripped of my clothes. Was this for the coffin? I thought now that all was over, and I felt weary and confused. A partial blunting of my senses spared me much of the pain I must otherwise have suffered. I waited, still perfectly conscious of all that was going on around me, as far as any one can be conscious of what he does not see, and wondering what would happen next. I was stripped of my clothes—stripped entirely. Then I was carried through another door. A faint and sickly stench immediately smote my sense of smell. I was laid down on my back on an inclined surface, my head somewhat higher than my feet. A horrible chill ran through me. Was this the grave? I could not tell. Nothing covered me, with the exception of a cloth which had been thrown over my loins. Was I in a coffin, waiting for a pauper's burial on the morrow? Oh, God! to what should I awake!

No. It could not be the grave. It must be—the thought flashed across me in an instant. How came it that I had not thought of it before? That of course was the destination of the unclaimed dead. That of course was what was meant by the *la bas* of the gendarme. I was in the Morgue!

You may think it strange, but my first feeling was one of relief. To be buried alive was my great dread. That fate was certainly postponed. Perhaps I might be saved from it altogether. So for some time I lay congratulating myself on the renewed probability of my safety. I should lie here, perhaps, for days. It would be remarked that my body showed no signs of decomposition. Possibly O'Brien would seek me in this grim receptacle of the dead. At any rate, there was hope. Should I starve to death? No; surely in cases of catalepsy the appetite is all but dead. The little life left in the body requires but little sustenance. At least, I felt no hunger. There was hope!

Then came a re-action. This horrible place that I was in! and I bound hand and foot, as tightly as Lazarus in his grave-clothes. A deadly cold seemed to chill all my frame. And always that faint fetid stench telling me of my—hideous thought!—of my companions. I was not alone. I began to speculate on the appearance of the place. I had heard what it was like. I had never seen it. I pictured to myself the maimed and rotting corpse of some unhappy suicide, recovered too late from the current of the Seine; for such suicides, I had heard, were the most frequent denizens of the Morgue. How close was I to that loathsome body? Could I touch it if I were able to put out my hand?

Filled with these fearful fancies, I hoped that the fit might not leave me till it was day. My blind helplessness was a sort of protection to me. To have all my horrors of life restored to me, and to be imprisoned for hours in that hideous place, would kill me in reality, I thought. It was better to lie there impotent as I was. If only I could sleep; if only I could escape from that consciousness which was all that was left to me.

I lay tortured and distracted by these reflections for what seemed to me to be many hours. Soon, I expected, it would be day. And then?

But now a strange shiver shot all over my frame. The blood seemed to rush to my head and fill it with violent darting pains. A tingling, somewhat resembling that of cramp, ran along my extremities. Did these mean that the paroxysm was coming to an end—that I could move—that I could speak? I hardly wished the surmise to be true as yet. The pain in my head grew more acute. Instinctively I willed to lift my hand, and press it on my aching forehead. The limb obeyed the volition.

You will, perhaps, understand me when I say that, though this movement of my arm came to me as a kind of order of release, I yet hesitated to make trial of my recovered powers. I still kept my eyelids down. I held my hand fixed on my brow. Then the idea sprang up in my brain of using all my force to try to effect my escape from my foul prison. I made a low sound with my voice. I then muttered several articulate words. My tongue obeyed me. I moved my arm to my side again, and raised one of my legs. The pain in my head was less. The shivering had altogether ceased. Still I was affected by a strange weariness—a disinclination to use the smallest exertion. Courage! I thought—up and save yourself! I slowly opened my eyes. A little light from a dull moon struggled in through a skylight over my head, and by its help I could distinguish with tolerable clearness the aspect of my lodging. Immediately in front of me it shimmered on panes of glass. Through these, as I surmised, my friends would seek me. It fell on some six or seven hard cold beds of stone or metal, like the slabs in a fishmonger's shop. On several it showed nothing but the smooth shining surface. On two others, besides my own, it rested with a dull gleam on something that had once contained the spirit of a man. One of these corpses looked little more deadly than I did myself. It was lying next to my own couch, and I could clearly see the fair and gentle features of a well-looking lad of some fifteen or sixteen years, drowned, in all likelihood, in the river that ran behind me. His face showed few or no signs of a violent death. A slight abrasion on his cheek-bone was all the disfigurement. His close-cropped curly hair looked full of life, and his lips were almost smiling. The other body was as far removed from me as the size of the room would permit. I could just see a mass of bloated and discolored flesh. The moon seemed to make a kind of foul halo over its misshapen outline. The stench of the dead smote my nostrils again, and I turned to the wall with a shudder. I looked behind me. There all the clothes of the dead were hanging, waiting the recognition of the interested, or the criticisms and jests of the inquisitive. I now rose, and, groping among my own, partly dressed myself with as little delay as possible, for I was bitterly cold. But I did this with difficulty; I was very weak. Now, I thought, is there any one near me who will hear me cry out? The work-people will probably be soon going out to their labor; or perhaps some gendarme is left to watch in the precincts of this place. What time was it, exactly? I wondered. I felt for my watch in my pockets, but it was not to be found. Then I tried the door—locked tight; the windows—fast too. Here my strength failed me. I tried to knock on the panes of glass, but I felt myself sinking to the ground. I tried to call aloud, but my cry was very feeble. After this, I remember nothing more of the night. Worn out with pain and anxiety, utterly exhausted by the attack to which I had been subjected, I became totally insensible.

When I came to myself again it was broad daylight. I found myself lying crouched up in a corner of the room. I lifted my eyes for a moment to the bodies on the two occupied slabs, with a strange fancy that they, too, might have been shut up alive. The corpse of the youth was just as it had been in the night, lying as if asleep. And the other? How should that be again a receptacle of life? Bronzed and swollen, it was a loathsome sight to see. For an instant I said, "It is the body of a negro." It was no negro; it had not that black skin in life. And a sight like that is the attraction for a crowd every day. But I was in no condition to indulge in reflections on others; I was too weak to think for myself. I lay still, huddled in the corner, waiting.

At last a key rattled in a lock. The functionary in charge of the establishment opened a door, not the door of the part of the room in which were the bodies, but a door opening into the little passage behind the windows. I could see him through the panes of glass, proceeding along the passage; but he did not turn his head. I made as loud a cry as my strength would allow. He was just disappearing through the farther door, when he suddenly turned and looked through the glass. Under any other circumstances I should have smiled at the man's expression of ludicrous perplexity. His eyes opened to their utmost extent, and he nervously twisted his finger in an end of his moustache. I beckoned feebly with my hand. In another minute he was by my side.

Muttering some words between his teeth, he took hold of my hand, perceived in an instant how utterly weak and helpless I was, lifted me in his arms, and carried me out of the Morgue.

Now I was able to tell where I could be taken. And now the worst of my troubles were over; but the fit left lasting and severe effects. I was not able to leave my room for a fortnight, and during that time only very gradually recovered my shattered strength.

Assured by my physicians that I was in no vital danger, I did not distress my mother by informing her of my condition. But as soon as I was strong enough to travel I left Paris, and travelled as rapidly as was possible to our northern home. My mother was terribly agitated when she saw that I had been ill; more so than was explicable by the mere fact of my having suffered from a malady which had both come and gone.

On hearing my narrative of all that had befallen me she wept passionately, and accused herself as the cause of much of my suffering, inasmuch as she "had not told me before." I then learned that the fearful disease to which I had fallen a victim was hereditary in my family. It did not attack father and son in regular succession, but, like the more dire affliction of insanity, lighted capriciously now on one and now on another; but it preserved so much of regularity in its visitations that it never slumbered for more than a generation. If it spared a father, it was almost certain that it would fall upon one of his sons. My own father had passed through life with no personal experience of the family curse, dying when I was about nine years old. My uncle was equally fortunate. My grandfather was seized at intervals of time varying from two to four years, being smitten first when about twenty years of age. The great uncle of my grandfather, there was little doubt, had been buried alive in Paris, sojourning there as part of the suite of the hapless Queen Henrietta Maria. I was, as you know, the last of my line. My poor mother, who had learned the family secret from my father on his death-bed, knew that unless the curse had died out, I should be, in the natural order of things, its next victim. She was divided between her sense of the obligation she was under to inform me of my danger, and so enable to take proper precautions to meet it, and her desire to spare me the pain of anticipation of so great a calamity. When I had passed the age of twenty-one in security, she had hoped that I might be spared. She was, nevertheless, ever anxious concerning me, and you can understand the apprehensions that were roused by my announcement of my intended journey to Paris.

You will understand, also, why I have never travelled alone. At the time I tell you this (I am just thirty-five) I have been attacked altogether eight times by a cataleptic fit, similar to that which I have described to you.

You may be sure that since that first time I have taken precautions which have saved me from more than the necessary suffering. In my earliest youth I never was very wild or thoughtless; but the solemn experiences of the hours of the night of my sojourn in the Morgue made, as you will believe, no light impression on me. I was brought palpably in contact with my own death, and the lesson was better than fifty sermons. But I will spare you my moralizings. I have never married, and I never shall. And O'Brien, the man who was with me in Paris? He was just coming out of our hotel as I drove up in the morning in a fiacre, supported by a gendarme, and some doctor employed by the police.

"My dear follow!" he said. (Poor O'Brien! He went to the bar, and died of a decline only two years ago. I seem to see him now pulling on his gloves in his cool way.) "My dear fellow! where the deuce have you been? I had such a jolly little dinner at the 'Trois Freres,' after waiting an hour for you, by-the-bye. Where have you slept? Anywhere?"

"In the Morgue."

He had to hear the story from the doctor, for I was to weak to talk.

RIGHT OUT ON HIS HEAD.—A old Dutch hypochondriac was complaining to a neighbor; said he, "I have a pig pain in mine stuck (stomach,) and somedimes I gits petter and somedimes I gits worser, and one day I shust gits right out on mine head."

☞ Excellent for these hard times is the name of a St. Louis firm—Grind & Barrett.

WILLIAMS.

ware, &c.
taken charge of the Hardware Shop recently under the charge irginia street, opposite Kessler's dded largely to their stock are now ing in the Hardware and Cutlery , Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, , Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, , Spoons, &c., &c., all of which easonable terms.
hing in the Hardware line are mine their stock.
ls. Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their all these articles at a small ad-
the
BUSINESS,
an assortment from which any ect an article to please their fancy.
EET IRONWARE,
WILLOW-WARE
arge supply and will make to orde lled for.
omptly attended to.
AND SPOUTING
the best style.

GOODS.
ed would respectfully in-
Altoona and surrounding coun rned from the East, where he has of
WINTER GOODS,
and price, cannot be surpassed in lic stock is much larger than quite an object, in these exciting to purchase where they can get
nd at the Lowest Prices,
n and will sell as low, if not a r house in this place. He wishes ck before purchasing elsewhere, an offer inducements which will tock consists of
GOODS of every description,
WINTER WEAR,
MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
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UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
MS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.
wed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
1.37@1.50
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ery low.
ROCERIES.
ar, Rio Coffee, Syrups, Teas, &c. sually kept in a Dry Goods Store, apest. J. A. SPRANKLE.

DYE COLORS.
October 13th, 1863.
FAST COLORS
Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow,
and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, loves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, hildren's Clothing, and all Wearing Apparel.
OF 80 PER CENT.
color as many goods as would oth hat sum. Various shades can be e dye. The process is simple and with perfect success. Directions d German, inside of each package, on in Dyeing, and giving a perfect are best adapted to dye over oth e receipes,) purchase Howe & Ste and Coloring. Sent by mail on s. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.
and dealers generally.

OVES,
HEET-IRON WARE.
SIGNED WOULD RE-
A large supply will always be
RON WARE, in great variety,
& SPOUTING
a copper-smithing room to his eep on hand an assortment of cop-
promptly attended to.
STEPHEN WINTERS.

d Sheet Iron Ware.
TING, &C.
LD RESPECT-
citizens of Altoona constantly on hand a ing, Parlor, Office and and sizes, to suit the ill sell at low prices, on reason-
a large stock of Tin and Sheet- ll articles for culinary purposes— &c.
the right of sale in Blair county
AUSAGE STUFFER,
only to be seen to be apprecia y every farmer, butcher or those
n paid to putting up SPOUTING . Spouting painted and put up rms. [april 14, 1859-1y

SOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual ble treatment—in Reports of the N—sent by mail in sealed letter e. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN ssociation, No. 2 South Ninth St., [Jan. 20 '64-1y.

—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3,
kages, new, and each package and for sale low by FRITCHEY.

T GOOD COFFEE,
Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars, FRITCHEY'S.

CKERS! A fresh sup s crackers just received and for FRITCHEY'S

REAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

CARPETING AND und a LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

The Election.

We presume no one cares about a long dessertation on the result of Tuesday last. All they desire is the figures. Below we give the latest received up to yesterday (Friday) morning. They indicate the re-election of Abraham Lincoln by the largest popular majority ever given a Presidential candidate. We give the estimated majorities in the several States heard from, together with the number of electors and the candidate for whom they will cast their votes:—

States.	Union Maj.	Lincoln Electors.	McClellan Electors.
Maine	15,000	7	...
New Hampshire	5,000	5	...
Massachusetts	75,000	12	...
Rhode Island	6,000	4	...
Vermont	15,000	5	...
Connecticut	5,000	6	...
New York	10,000	33	...
Pennsylvania	2[illegible],000	26	...
Maryland	5,000	7	...
West Virginia	5,000	5	...
Ohio	45,000	21	...
Indiana	35,000	18	...
Michigan	10,000	8	...
Minnesota	8,000	4	...
Iowa	20,000	8	...
Missouri	5,000	11	...
Illinois	25,000	16	...
Kentucky (Dem.)	20,000	...	11
Delaware (Dem.)	450	...	3
New Jersey (Dem.)	5,500	...	7
		196	
		21	
Lincoln's majority		175	

Allowing the Union majorities as set down above to fall off 25,000, Lincoln will still have a majority of 250,000 on the home vote, surely enough to satisfy his most ardent friends, and more than enough to prevent anything like a charge of fraud or corruption.

The following States, viz—Kansas, Nevada, Oregon and California are yet to hear from. Three of them, if not all four, will undoubtedly add to the Union majority.

Returns received from the army indicate that Lincoln will receive at least two-thirds of the votes.

The War.

During the past week, but little of startling interest has transpired in any department of the army. The rebels made a night attack on a portion of Gen. Grant's lines, on Sunday night last, and were most disastrously repulsed.

It is reported that the rebels intend to flank Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. They may find their match in this game. Ewell is said to have superseded Early in command of the rebels in that department.

We have a report that Gen. Sherman has burned Atlanta and is now marching on Charleston. It is very probable that he will do something of the kind, although we have no positive information that he has done so.

Rebel Price has been completely whipped and driven out of Missouri, losing nearly all his guns and wagons and a considerable portion of his army.

How Sheridan Entered West Point.

Lieutenant Commanding JAMES PARKER, Jr., of the United States gunboat Maumee, received, when a lad, the appointment of a cadet at West Point, from the member of Congress from his district in Ohio. Unfortunately, PARKER was too young to enter the Academy, and his father, desirous that some one in his town should have the benefit of the appointment, cast about for a boy worthy of it. In a dry-goods store was a lad, the son of Irish parents, who, by his salary as clerk, supported a widowed mother and sister. The place was offered to him, but was at first refused, as he disliked to give up the clerkship. Upon being urged further, the boy consented, and entered the military academy. To-day he is in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and his name is PHILIP SHERIDAN.

DEATH OF THE "BIG YANKEE."—It will be remembered, says the Alexandria, Virginia, *State Journal*, that Mosby has had in his service for a long time a deserter from our army—5th New York cavalry—known as the "Big Yankee." Mosby has always regarded him as the most valuable man in his command. He figured quite largely in the capture of Gen. Stoughton at Fairfax Court House over a year ago—indeed, it was through his agency that this dash of Mosby succeeded. Well, the "Big Yankee" has at last come to grief. A few days ago Mosby had some important messages to send to a distant point, and the errand was considered a very dangerous one. The "Big Yankee" proposed to undertake the job, and Mosby, considering him very valuable, and not desiring to lose him, endeavored to persuade him not to go. But he persisted in going, and Mosby finally consented. He started, but never returned. On his way he encountered a small squad of Union cavalry, who halted him and demanded his surrender. He refused, saying "there was no surrender for him," and at the same time he commenced firing into the squad which had halted him. The act resulted in his death, as he was immediately shot dead by our men. So ended the career of a most notorious and lawless man.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special says:—Rumor has it that Major General Butler is to be relieved, and Major General Hancock appointed to his command.—The command of the 21st corps will then, it is said, devolve upon General Humphreys, General Meade's Chief of Staff. Whether the army is about to go into winter quarters or not is extremely doubtful. If the weather continues bad it will hardly be practicable to continue operations, but with the return of good weather, I am satisfied another effort will be made against the enemy, either here or elsewhere.

☞ Great talkers generally say the least if their words are weighed instead of being reckoned. He who labors under an incontinence of speech seldom gets the better of his complaint, for he must prescribe for himself, and is sure to have a fool for his physician.

Capture of the Pirate Florida.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The United States steamer *Kearsage*, which arrived here last night, has as passengers W. W. Williams, Assistant Paymaster of the United States steamer *Wachusett*, bearer of despatches detailing the circumstances attending the capture of the pirate *Florida*, in the port of Bahia Brazil. She also brings as prisoners of war the chief engineer and waterman of the *Alabama*, and the surgeon and sixteen men of the *Florida*.

The *Kearsage* left St. Thomas on the evening of the 31st ult. The *Wachusett* was in port waiting for coal, and the *Florida* was outside. She also left here the ship *James Cheston*, and the barque *Adaline C. Adams*. The former 133 days from Rangoon, put into the port in distress, with her crew down with the scurvy. She was also supplied with nineteen men from the *Kearsage*, and would sail in a day or two for New York.

The following is a brief account of the circumstances of the capture of the pirate *Florida*. She arrived at Bahia Bay, off San Salvador, on the night of the 7th ult.:—

Captain Collins having held a consultation with his officers, determined to sink the *Florida* in port. Accordingly, about three o'clock the cables were slipped, and the *Wachusett* steered for the *Florida*, hitting her on the quarter without doing any great injury.

Captain Collins now called out to those on board the pirate to surrender, or he would sink her. This demand was replied to by the First Lieutenant, "under the circumstances, I surrender!" A hawser was now made fast, the cable slipped, and the *Florida* towed to sea. In the melee several pistol shots were fired, and accidentally two guns from the *Wachusett*.

Captain Morris and half the *Florida's* crew were ashore on liberty. No lives were lost. The *Florida* was taken completely by surprise, seventy of her men, it was known, being on shore. The others having just come on board, were asleep and intoxicated.

The blow given the *Florida* by the *Wachusett* carried away the mizzen-mast and yard, which fell on the awning, preventing any of her crew from getting up from below.

So unconscious was the officer of the deck of the intention of the *Wachusett's* Captain, that he sang out, "You will run into us if you don't take care," at the same time calling for a light.

Twelve officers and thirty-eight of the *Florida's* crew were captured. The *Wachusett* and *Florida* were to leave St. Thomas on the 2d instant, for New York.

The barque *Mondamon*, from Rio, was captured by the *Florida* off Pernambuco, about September 28th, and was burned. This was the only American vessel captured by the *Florida* since her departure from the Teneriffe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following despatches were to-day received by the Navy Department, announcing the capture of the *Florida*:—

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1864.—HON. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy—Sir:—I have the honor to report the arrival of the United States steamer *Kearsage* off Scituate, from the Rocos. We left the *Wachusett* and *Florida* at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was captured at the harbor of Bahia by the *Wachusett* on October 7. We bring sixteen prisoners and one officer from the *Florida*.

(Signed) JOHN A. WINSLOW, Command'r.

ST. THOMAS, W. I., Oct. 21, via BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Hon. GIDEON WELLES—Sir:—I have the honor to report the arrival here of this ship, with the Rebel steamer *Florida* in company. The *Florida*, with fifty-eight men and twelve officers, was captured about three o'clock in the morning of October 7th, in the Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by the officers and crew of this vessel, without loss of life. Five of the officers, including her commander and the remainder of her crew, were on shore. The *Florida* had her mainmast and mainyard carried away and her bulwarks cut down. This vessel sustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams. Very resp'ly your obedient servant,

N. COLLINS,
Commander U. S. steam-sloop *Wachusett*.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—By the capture of the *Florida* the bonds of the ship *Southern Lights* and other vessels overhauled by her, with several thermometers, money and important papers were seized.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—A correspondent of the Bangor *Whig*, in a letter dated from the Provost Marshal's office at Houlton, thus describes an affecting scene which occurred in that office:

We have sent forward about sixty noble sons of Aroostook, (for they have some noble specimens of manhood in this region.) One of these men is deserving of more than a passing notice. One of the noblest acts of this or any draft occurred in this office yesterday.

A young man with a small family and a young and devoted wife, responded to the call of the Government, was examined and accepted, and while his papers were being prepared a younger brother appeared, and learning that his brother was accepted pressed his way into the examining room, was examined and accepted, and insisted on going as a substitute for his brother. Quite a scene ensued. The drafted man said he would go, and offered his brother thirty dollars per month to stay at home and take care of his family and effects until his return, but the brother would not listen to it, but go he would, and the two brothers stood in tears, each insisting upon carrying his point. The noble boy at length prevailed, and was duly enlisted as his brother's substitute, making the third son of the family now in the United States service—two being in the First Maine Cavalry, and having already a noble record in their country's history. I shall watch with interest the name of Frederick M. Haines, of Fort Fairfield.

HOW STRIKES ARE DEALT WITH IN FRANCE.—The Correctional Tribunal of Valenciennes, France, has just tried twenty-nine pitmen, employed in coal mines near that town, on a charge of coalition for obtaining an advance of wages, and of having used violence to compel other men to join them in a strike. According to the evidence given, it appears that some of the men persuaded their companions to enter into a coalition for the purpose of obtaining a uniform pay of three franks a day for all the pitmen, without regard to their capabilities. Instead of making known their demands to the managers, the men accused went to the pit on the nights of the 20th and 21st ultimo, and compelled all the men to cease working, at the same time extinguishing the fires of the engines. Order was restored on the 22d by armed force, and the offenders were arrested. The charges having been fully established, the Tribunal condemned seven of the prisoners to be imprisoned for six weeks, fifteen for a month, five for a fortnight, two for a week, and all conjointly to pay the costs.

THE CROPS OF 1864.—The monthly reports for September and October of the Department of Agriculture, being the final report for the crops for the year, furnishes an interesting exhibit of the crops for 1864. The wheat crop amounts to 160,695,823 bushels, against 179,404,036 bushels in 1863, and 181,188,089 bushels in 1862. The product of rye is 19,872,975 bushels, about 900,000 bushels below that of last year, while the production of oats is nearly three millions in excess of last year's yield. Other products were as follows: Barley, 10,716,328 bushels; hay 18,116,841 tons; corn, 530,581,403 bushels, against 451,967,959 bushels last year; tobacco, 197,468,229 pounds; buckwheat, 18,700,540 bushels, an increase of three million bushels over 1863; and potatoes, 96,256,887 bushels, a decrease of four millions. It will be seen from these figures, that, taking the yearly aggregate production, the balance is in favor of '64.

☞ A rebel army correspondent says that Gen. Lee keeps a flock of hens at his headquarters. One of them, a cock, is said to be a great pet with the General, who has had him from the beginning of the war, and carries him wherever he goes. The General loves fresh laid eggs, no doubt. Gen. Beauregard's pet is a fine milch cow, which shares all his campaigns, and is a most indispensable companion, his health being so delicate that he can eat little else besides milk and bread.

Arming the Slaves.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 4th inst., has two communications in regard to the arming of slaves. One writer, who is in the rebel army says that the sentiments of the army are greatly in favor of negro conscription to fill up the ranks of the ensuing Spring campaign. He also favors the consolidation of regiments, and advocates placing the officers so left without commands, in charge of the negro troops. He declares that the negroes will fight bravely under their Southern officers, the boon of freedom being tendered them for their services. He says that he writes "from a section of Virginia the most prosperous, and that there are ten farmers living adjacent owning more than twenty thousand acres of land between them, and from this broad area not one single soldier is furnished to the army. Yet these men are willing, yea, many of them anxious, to contribute their portion of negroes to the service, and one hundred could be raised in this immediate neighborhood without material detriment to the farming interests of the country."

The law of the Confederacy which exempts owners of fifteen negroes and upward, keeps a great number of able-bodied men from going to the field, and, as this writer says, leaves large tracts of cultivated land, owned by slave-holders who have no representative in the army. He knew his men when he says that they would prefer that Congress should conscript ten of their negroes rather than revoke the present exemption. They are willing that others should fight for independence and slavery, but reluctant to serve themselves in person.

The other writer, who is a planter, and doubtless enjoys the exemption referred to, comes out very strongly against the employment of negroes. He asks:

Can it be possible that a Southern man—editor of a Southern journal—recognizing the right of property in slaves, admitting their inferiority in the scale of being and also their social inferiority, would recommend the passage of a law which at one blow levels all distinctions, deprives the master of a right to his property, and elevates the negro to an equality with the white man?

Is it for this we would seek the aid of our slaves? To win their freedom with our own independence, to establish in our midst a half or quarter of a million of black freemen, familiar with the arts and discipline of war, and with large military experience? Has the bitter experience of Virginia with regard to free negroes already been forgotten?

What has embittered the feelings of the two sections of the old Union? What has gradually driven them to the final separation? What is it that has made two nationalities of them, if it is not slavery? It was slavery that caused them to denounce us inferiors; it was slavery that made the difference in our Congressional Representatives. It was slavery that made the difference in our pursuits, in our interests, in our social and political life; it is slavery which now makes of us two people as widely antagonistic and diverse as two people can be, and it only needs a difference of language to make the Northerner and Southerner as opposite as the Frenchman and the Englishman.

Messrs. Editors, if you had sought in the political body of the Confederacy for some spot at which to aim and strike one blow which should at once deprive it of life, you could not have found one more vital, or have struck with more deadly certainty than you have done by the advocacy of such a scheme; and, if there is any member of Congress so lost to his sense of the duty which he owes to his country and the Constitution which he has sworn to defend; if there is one who is not tired of the scenes of blood and ruin and devastation which have stained and desolated many portions of our beloved land, but yet desires to see more and yet a thousand fold more of the strife, and woe, and misery begotten by the revolution, let him persuade Congress to pass such a law and attempt to carry out such a system, and the things which have been will be nothing to the things that shall be—the revolution and war born and nurtured and raging in our midst shall be nothing when compared to that struggle in which we are now engaged, as the wild and desolating tornado, compared to the mild summer wind—as the angry fury of the ocean waves, when lashed by fierce blasts, to the smooth surface of the mountain lake.

There is much more of this sort of stuff and the writer finally concludes that the South will be utterly destroyed by arming and freeing the slaves. He says that these freedmen "will be men who know the value of power of combination, they will be well disciplined, trained to the use of arms, with the power and ability of command; at the same time they will be grossly and miserably ignorant without any fixed principle of life or the ability of acquiring one." He prefers to rest the salvation of the South upon "the stout arms and brave hearts" of its white men, and not depend upon a scheme which he regards, and with truth, as "only abolitionism in disguise."

LIGHTER USES OF SPEECH.—There is much speech whose office is to refresh the sense of fellowship. It will not make a good leading article, but the leading article which subserves equal uses is not to be contemned. So much are men empowered by each other, that any careless, kindly chat that gives them the sense of cordial nearness, gives also warmth and invigoration. Better than most ambitious conversation is the light, happy, bubbling milk, which means at the bottom simply this: "We are at home together; we believe in each other." Words are good if they only festoon love and trust. Words are good, if they merely show us that worthy natures do not suspect us, do not lock their closets when we are in the house, do not put their souls in dress costume to meet us, but leave their thoughts and hearts naked in our presence, and are not ashamed. Be it mine sometimes to sit with my friend when our mere nearness and unity of spirit are felt by us both to be so utterly eloquent that without silence we forbear to set up any rivalry to them by grave and meditated speech—observing, it may be, a failing leaf toyed with by the wind, and speaking words that drop from the lips like falling leaves, and float down a zephyr that knows not which way to blow. Some of the sweetest and most fruitful hours of life are those in which we speak half-articulate nothings, merely airing the sense of fellowship, and so replete with this sense of vital intimacy that we have room for nothing more.—*D. A. Wasson, in Atlantic Monthly.*

FORGOT THE HOLE.—That is a good story of the Yankee shopkeeper who could not write, and so kept his books in hieroglyphics. One day a customer of his called on him for the purpose of settling his account, the book was handed down, and one merchant commenced with "Such a time you had a gallon of rum, and such a time a pound of tea—such a time a gallon of molasses, and such a time a cheese." "Stop there," says the customer, "I never had a cheese from you nor any other person—I make my own cheese." "You certainly must have had it," said the merchant, "it is down on my book." The other denied ever buying an article of that kind. After a sufficient number of pros and cons, upon recollection, he informed him that he believed he had purchased a grindstone about that time. "It is the very thing," said the merchant, "and I must have forgotten to put the hole in the middle."

COOL.—The sublimest bit of impudence of the century is related as having occurred lately at Vienna. A gentleman was contemplating the works of art exhibited in the window of one of the chief picture-dealers of the city, when he gradually became conscious of the fact that a hand not belonging to himself had found its way into one of his pockets. Turning swiftly round, he looked the neighbor, who had taken so unusual a liberty, straight in the face, and exclaimed, with concentrated indignation: "You had your hand in my pocket!" "Well," replied the detected member of the light-fingered class of gentry, with the greatest coolness and self-possession, "and what if I had? You have surely no reason to be offended at that. Here now, in October, it's already so cold that one is glad to put one's hand anywhere."

The Davenports Outdone.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that the Davenport "manifestation" of tying and untying is an old trick among the Indians of the northwest coast of America. He was travelling in Oregon in 1844, and met a certain Thomas McKay, who had been in the Hudson Bay Company's service. This McKay told the following story of an adventure of his some years before:

"There was a camp of the Nisqually Indians near ours, and among them was a famous medicine man, or conjuror, as you would call him. That chap could tell everything that was going to happen for a hundred years to come, I believe; so Mr. Ogden determined to consult him. Well, we all went to his lodge, which was made the same as the Sioux made theirs, with poles covered over with buffalo skins. His, as well as the others, was round, in the shape of a sugar-loaf, about twelve feet across and twelve feet high, and at the top of it he had got a parcel of bells hung. There was nothing in the lodge when we went in, only him squatting in the middle of it, and a bundle of buffalo robes lying against the wall of the lodge. These we afterwards lifted up, and were quite sure that no one was hid under them. Mr. Ogden told him we had come to consult him as a great medicine man about something that we wanted to know. He was almost naked, having nothing on but an old buffalo robe over his shoulders and a cloth about his loins.

"After Mr. Ogden had spoken he went through a lot of manoeuvres and antics, which he called 'making medicine;' and then, although it was a perfect calm, not a breath of wind moving, the lodge commenced rocking violently from side to side, at times almost lying prostrate, as if it was blown down by a gale of wind, and then rising up and going down on the other side, and all this time the bells were clanging and clashing and making a terrible row; then all of a sudden everything became perfectly still, and he told us to go outside and see what was on the top of the lodge. When we went outside we looked immediately for some one near the lodge, but there was not a soul, and no one could have been hid, for it was on quite a bare prairie, and not a bush near it. We looked on the top of the lodge as he had told us, and there was a white crow, which certainly had not been there when we went into it.

"So we returned to him and told him what we had seen; then he said, 'Now tie me up as close as you can, so that I cannot get away, and take your own ropes,' for we thought it was a bit of humbug, and we were going to use his old ropes, so we got our own good lassoes and lariats (horse hair ropes), and took his buffalo robe off him and tied him up; first, we tied his hands behind his back; he was squatted on his hands and heels, and we tied his legs together, and his hands to his legs; then we tied a rope around his body, and tied him all of a heap as it were, and knotted the rope at every turn, so that one would think it would take a man at least half an hour to turn him adrift. Well, then, somebody proposed that we should tie him in the net; this was a seine net that we had at the camp; so we rolled him up in it, knotted the ends together, and also secured them again with rope. He asked us to put his knife near him; this we did, laying it down about a yard from him, as he was lying looking like a ball of net. He told us to go out of the lodge, and not look in again until we heard the bell ring.

"When we got out, we looked on the top of the lodge for the white crow, and had hardly noticed that it was gone before we heard the bell. We rushed in, and there was the old beggar seated in the middle of the lodge as we had seen him at first, with his buffalo robe on, and looking as if nothing had happened to him, and on his shoulder was the white crow. He then told us to go out again, and this time we were out perhaps five minutes—but when we went into the lodge again, there he was tied up looking just the same ball of net as we had left him the first time. But the white crow was not to be seen. He told us then to untie him, which we did, and a precious long time it took us to do it, for he was so firmly tied and knotted up. After he was free, he sat for a short time, apparently to recover his strength, and then began making medicine again; whereupon, as before, the lodge waved, the bells rang, the white crow came in and flew in rapid flight, circling around the old man's head, and when all became still again, perched itself upon his shoulder. Then said he, 'Now you may ask me what you want to know;' so Mr. Ogden said, 'We wish to know when Mr. M'Tavish and his party will be here.' The answer 'On the third day from this, at half an hour before sunset, you will see him and his party coming down the hill.' The next question was, 'Where is he now?' The answer, 'They are camped upon a certain creek,' naming it. He was then asked, 'What has delayed them so long?' and he answered that they had been detained in the mountains four days by snow. Well, sir, on the third day from that, just about half an hour before sunset, sure enough there we saw the party coming down the hill, and when they got into camp the told us that three days before they had been camped upon the creek that was named by the old man, and that they had been delayed in the mountains four days by snow."

☞ A professor of legerdemain exhibiting in Cornwall, England, borrowed a penny from a miner and turned it speedily into a sovereign. "And is that my penny?" asked the miner, "let me see it." He took the sovereign and putting it in his pocket said, "I'd keep it in this shape; I don't want to have it turned back again."

☞ There is at St. Etienne, in France a young lady eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalleled, infirmity. She is unable to see while the sun is above the horizon, but sees perfectly well at night and in complete darkness.

H. FETTINGER'S
General News Agency,
OAK HALL, No. 7, MAIN STREET
SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES
CIGARS & TOBACCO,
TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
October 24. 1861.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, has been dissolved. Moses A. Cyphers and Samuel J. Fries having sold out to Louis Plack, and all persons will please take notice, that by the terms of the dissolution, all debts due and owing to said firm are assigned to LOUIS PLACK and must be paid to him, and the business, henceforth will be carried on by Louis Plack.

Altoona, Nov. 3d, 1864.
LOUIS PLACK,
MOSES A. CYPHERS,
SAMUEL J. FRIES.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts are in the hands of Susan McMullen who will attend to the settlement of the business.

Oct. 29, 1864.
SUSAN McMULLEN.
ELIZABETH McMULLEN.

The business will be continued by me at the old stand, corner of Virginia and Julia streets.

Oct. 29, 1864-3t. SUSAN McMULLEN.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of
June 9, '64.-tf. E. B. McCRUM.

READ CAREFULLY!
Something Interesting to the Public.
BUY THE BEST,
IT IS CHEAPEST IN THE END.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY CALLING at once at
G. C. SMITH'S
One Price Store,
Corner of Julia, and Harriet Streets, East Altoona, where you can purchase the best of all kinds of goods in his line, for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. He has just returned from Philadelphia with another NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

His stock consists of
DRY GOODS,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, &C., &C.

He would solicit particular attention to the new and large lot of
BOOTS SHOES AND GAITERS,
all the finest styles of Ladies' Shoes, also Children's Shoes, of every style.

AS FOR NOTIONS, he defies competition, in number and quality. They consist of the best stock of Notions offered, such as Ladies' and Gents' common, fancy and Kid Gloves and Hosiery. Boys' Hose, Misses' Gloves and Hose, Belts, Ladies' and Gents' linen Collars Ladies' worked [machine] and Gents' paper Collars Cuffs, Bodies, Trimmings, Velvet Ribbon, Skirt Braid, Braiding Braid, Spool Cotton, Wallets, Pocket Books, Ladies Bags, Girdles, Headnets, Combs, Cloth and hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Fancy Buttons, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts, Carpet bags, Sun and Weather Umbrellas, and all kinds Looking Glasses.

The above will be sold at the lowest figure for cash or exchange for rags or country produce.

He would just say, in conclusion, that all he asks of the people of Altoona who wish to get bargains either in common or the most fancy of shoes, notions, dry goods, queensware, &c. &c., to favor him with a call.

Altoona, Aug. 5, 1864.-tf.

READ! READ! READ!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have opened a large wholesale and retail
TOBACCO STORE,
in the room formerly occupied by John H. Roberts as a Shoe Store, on Virginia street, next door to Kessler's Drug store, where they have on hand a large supply of the finest brands of imported and domestic
CIGARS.
They have also the largest and choicest variety of
TOBACCO,
such as
LIGHT PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
HARD PRESSED NATURAL LEAF,
NAVY, CAVENDISH, CONGRESS
AND FLOUNDER.
FINE CUT by the Paper or Pound.
The very best and finest
SMOKING TOBACCO,
such as TURKISH, VIRGINIA, KNETNIG, and LYNCHBURG. Fine fancy papers, with a large assortment of German Tobacco. Cut and Dry by the pound. All kinds of SNUFF.
Also a large assortment of the
FINEST PIPES.
Meerschaum, Sweet Briar, and India Rubber, Double Tube Pipes, and German China. Also, all kinds of
FANCY GOODS,
such as Pocket Books, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Cigar Holders, Snuff Boxes, and everything in their line.

Come and see for yourselves. We are able to sell at low prices, for the reason that we bought our Tobacco before the great rise in the price of that article in the cities. We are determined to sell cheaper than any other tobacconist in the town. Our store is the largest of the kind ever opened in the town.

GEORGE BRUNNER & CO.
Altoona, Sept. 17, 1864—3m.

READ CAREFULLY!
SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths,
Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids,
Plain and Figured Delaines,
Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of
Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.
☞Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of
CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18 cts., Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts.

Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

CONFECTIONERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.
FRESH OYSTERS
of the very best quality, always to be had.
FRESH-BAKED
BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,
always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c. for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.
Altoona, April 8, 1863-tf.

JACOB WEIS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES
AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as
ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES,
FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C.,
always on hand in their respective seasons.
OYSTERS,
of the best quality during the season.
CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,
for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.
Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—The winter term of the MEMORIAL SCHOOL, adjoining the Episcopal Church, East Altoona, will open on MONDAY next Oct. 3d, and continued the usual period, as heretofore.
Oct. 1, 1864. MARY E. STEWART.

WANTED.—Three Blacksmiths to learn Axe Making, and SIX OR MORE MEN as Helpers, are wanted immediately at Mann's Axe Factory near Lewistown. Blacksmiths can realize from $2.50 to $3, and Helpers from $2 to $2.50. Oct. 1, 1864.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jan 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store.

4 BARRELS PURE WHITE LARD Just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

Valuable Real Estate
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT Private Sale, all his real estate, situate as follows:—

NO. 1.
A Farm in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, James Hutchison, John Wyke and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing
137 ACRES,
120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with white oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are
LOG-FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,
with Kitchen, Wash-house, Wood house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.
A BANK BARN,
50x50 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, Ice-house and all other necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. It is well calculated for a dairy and has been fitted up for the purpose. This farm will readily rent at a price which will bring ten per cent. on the investment.

NO. 2.
A house and one-fourth of an acre of ground situate in Londonsville, adjoining Altoona. The House is double-plank, containing seven rooms. On the lot are a Slaughter-house, Hide-house, Stable, Wagon-shed, and all the buildings and improvements required about a butchery.

NO. 3.
A Two-story Brick House and half lot of ground, situate on Virginia street, Altoona. The House contains three rooms and hall, on first floor, and four rooms on second floor. It is in a desirable part of the town.

NO. 4.
A House and half acre of ground, situate in Londonsville, near White Hall Hotel. The House is a two-story frame. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees.

NO. 5.
A House and half lot of ground, situate on Rebecca street, East Altoona. The House is two-story frame with two rooms on first floor and three on second floor.

All the above properties now rent at a price which brings ten per cent. on my valuation.

Bargains may be had in all of these properties, as extended time will be given in which to make payments. My object in disposing of all my property in this vicinity is to remove to the West, and I do not wish the trouble of looking after affairs so far from home, or to have property where I cannot see to its care. For these reasons I will give bargains in the above.

C. B. SINK.
Altoona Oct. 29th—tf.

Insurance Co. of N. America,
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED IN 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $1,600,000.

INSURANCE MADE ON BUILDINGS, Merchandise, Furniture and Personal Property generally, on liberal terms, for short or long periods. Especial attention paid to Dwellings and Contents, and Farm Property. Brick or Stone Dwellings taken perpetually on very reasonable terms to the insured. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur C. Coffin,	William Welsh,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	William E. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter
John A. Brown,	James N. Dickson,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	S. Morris Waln,	Will'm Cummings,
Ambrose White,	John Mason,	T. Charlton Henry.
Richard D. Wood,	George L. Harrison.	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*
CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Central Agent for Pennsylvania.
S. M. WOODKOK, of Altoona, Agent for Blair County.
Offices in Altoona and Hollidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-1y.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS
TAKEN FROM
SMALL AMBROTYPES, CARD
PICTURES AND DAGUERREOTYPES.
Pictures taken in all kinds of Weather.
NEW STYLES OF CASES.
PHOTOGRAPHS
TAKEN IN ALL THE
DIFFERENT STYLES
AT
BONINE'S
CLABAUGH'S BUILDING.

HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Willson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

THE
Altoona Academy
WILL BE OPENED ON
Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864,
FOR THE TERM OF
FIVE MONTHS.

☞ All the branches usually taught in such institutions will be taught in this.

REV. M. C. WILSON, Principal.
GEO. W. PATTON, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Oct. 1st, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of Christiana Wayne, late of Altoona, in the county of Blair, and state of Pennsylvania, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to call and pay their indebtedness, and all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are notified to make known the same to the undersigned without delay.

LOUIS PLACK,
Administrator of Christiana Wayne, dec'd.
Altoona, Oct. 1, 1864. 6t.*

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMADES, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by 1-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425.
Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona T

LOCAL IT

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Notwithstanding these dis
Frankstown delegation came
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A stand was erected
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Real Estate
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BER OFFERS, AT
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O. 1.
ship, Blair county, adjoining
Hutchison, John Wyke and
miles from Altoona, containing
ACRES,
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tory. About 20 acres of the
the best quality. There is an
The improvements are
HER-BOARDED HOUSE,
Wood-house, Smoke-house and
roof, and very convenient.
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C. B. SINK.

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DELPHIA.
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SETS OVER $1,600,000.
MADE ON BUILD-
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for short or long periods.
Dwellings and Contents, and
Stone Dwellings taken perpet-
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ECTORS:
Welsh, Francis R. Cope,
E. Brown, Edward H. Trotter
N. Dickson, Edward S. Clarke,
s Walu, Will'm Cummings,
ason, T. Charlton Henry.
L. Harrison.
THUR G. COFFIN, President.
ry.
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llidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-ly.

HOTOGRAPHS
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&C., &C.
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at low rates for cash.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The Meetings.—The political meetings held in this place, on Saturday and Monday last, were regular "busters." Although after the election, and interest consequently declined, we shall make a short reference to each.

The Union meetings, on Saturday afternoon and evening, were, without doubt, the largest political gatherings ever witnessed in this place. For several days previous the weather had been unsettled, and even on Saturday morning there was rain, which had the effect of deterring many from attending, who would otherwise have been present. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the Frankstown delegation came "right along", and about one o'clock, the cavalcade, consisting of four and six horse teams and one fourteen horse team, with wagons trimmed with wreaths and flags and filled with voters, and a goodly number of men on horseback, under charge of our heavy old friend, Seth R. McCune, as chief marshal, entered the town and were arranged to take their position in line. Shortly after, the Logan township delegation, in four and six horse wagons, also trimmed up in style with wreaths, flags, etc., and a full complement of smiling lasses, in charge of Wm. Y. Anderson, as chief marshal, made their *entree.* The Altoona Brass Band led off, the footmen followed, and the wagons brought up the procession, which passed over the principal streets and halted in the reservoir lot, where the speakers' stand had been erected. Col. L. W. Hall was chosen President of the meeting, assisted by Vice Presidents from each of the townships. After the organization of the meeting it was announced that Frankstown had won the prize flag, by having the largest delegation of voters in the procession. This announcement was received with loud cheers. The flag was then presented by Dr. Wm R. Findley, in a neat speech, and received, in behalf of the delegation, by Hon. S. Calvin, who made a happy reply. On taking the chair Col. Hall made a few eloquent remarks, after which he introduced Hon. Edward McPherson, who entertained the audience for an hour or two.

The greater part of the crowd had been drawn hither to hear George Francis Train, and in the evening the streets were well filled with people. The torchlight procession was not what was expected, or what it should have been, considering the number in town. One reason for this was the anxiety of the people to get into the car shed, where Train was to speak, and long before the hour for opening, the streets in the vicinity were crowded with women and men, and when the door was opened, a grand rush was made, and hoops, dresses, bonnets, hats, etc., became considerably mixed up. Train was on hand, and entertained the crowd for over two hours, with a speech such as he alone can make. It was worth all the waiting, freezing, crowding and sweating to hear. He is an eccentric, original character, and just the man to please a crowd. Dr. Wm. R. Findley was chosen President of the evening meeting.

There were quite a number of illuminations, some of which were quite pretty, but we cannot particularize, as our notice of the affair has already grown longer than we intended.

The Democratic meeting, on Monday evening, was the cap to the climax of the demonstrations of that party. Extensive preparations had been made, and but for the unfavorable weather and the horrible condition of the streets, it would have been one of the most extensive and best got up affairs of the kind the town has witnessed. At half-past seven o'clock the procession moved from the room of McClellan Club No. 2, preceded by the Altoona Brass Band. Banners, transparencies and Chinese lanterns in great numbers, were borne by the enthusiastic friends of "Little Mac." A number of the transparencies were very handsomely got up, while others bore sarcastic and humorous devices. The illumination of houses, along the route over which the procession moved, was beautiful. But we cannot name all who did the thing up handsomely, and therefore will not mention any names, although there were several deserving of special notice. In consequence of a drizzling rain, it was deemed advisable not to bring out the chariot and ladies, but the ladies would have a hand in the demonstration, and they accordingly repaired to the residence of Wm. B. Gott, in East Ward, where they remained until the procession made its appearance, when they came out on the porch and sang several songs while the procession moved past. They were frequently and loudly cheered by those in the line. It was hard for the boys to pass this crowd of youth and beauty without halting to feast their eyes upon the sight, and the line, in consequence, straggled somewhat, causing the marshals some trouble to keep it closed up.

A stand was erected at Lowther's corner, from which the addresses were to be delivered, and at this point the procession halted. William B. Gott was chosen President of the meeting and speeches were made by A. S. Landis, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, J. C. Pershing, Esq., of Johnstown, and Phil. S. Noon, Esq., of Ebensburg. The street was a little too juicy underfoot to be pleasant, consequently we did not hear and cannot speak of the speeches. The meeting adjourned about half-past ten o'clock.

It affords us more than ordinary pleasure to be able to say that there was not a single interruption or breach of the peace on either of the above occasions. Our people are quiet and orderly and know how to behave themselves on all occasions. There are but few other places of the size of Altoona, where gatherings, such as those of Saturday and Monday, would not been characterized with rencontres, growing out of political disputes.

Both parties were satisfied with their demonstrations, we were satisfied with both; all feel the better of having given vent to their feelings, and now our people will settle back to their business and trades, content to wait until the campaign of 1868 gives them another opportunity to "pitch in" politically, at the making of a President.

Lewistown Items.—From the Lewistown *True Democrat* we learn that on Monday evening last, an infant child of Charles Stratford, Jr., was burned to death, in consequence of the quilt, or other covering of the cradle, taking fire while its mother was absent.

On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the back building of Wm. Johnston's residence, which soon enveloped the whole building as also that of John Davis. Both buildings were seriously damaged.

How to make Friends Uncomfortable.—The same utterance may be an impertinence, an unpaltatable truth, or a disagreeable thing, according to time and circumstance. For example, in a fit of absence, we perpetrate some solecism in dress or behavior. It is an unwelcome truth to be told it, while there is yet opportunity for remedy, or partial remedy; it is an impertinence to be informed of it by a stranger who has no right to concern himself with our affairs; it is a disagreeable thing when—the occasion past—our friend enlightens us about it simply as a piece of information. We all of us, no doubt, have friends, relations and acquaintances who think it quite a sufficient reason for saying a thing that is true.—Probably we have ourselves known the state of mind in which we find a certain fact or opinion a burden, a load to be got rid of, and under the gross mistake that all truth must be spoken, that it is uncandid and dangerous not to deliver a testimony—convinced that the truth like murder, will out, and that our friend, sooner or later, must learn the unacceptable fact—we come to the concinsion that it is best for all parties to get the thing over by being ourself the executioner. We have most of us acted the enfant terrible at some time or orther. But this crude simplicity of candor, where it is the result of the mere blind intrusive assertion of truth, if a real weight; and the pirmary law of politeness, never to give unnecessary pain, as soon as it is apprehended is welcomed as a deliverer. Children and the very young have not experience enough for any but the most limited sympathy, and can only partially compare the feelings of others with their own. Indeed, the idea of the comparison does not occur to them. But there are people who, in this respect, remain children all their days, and very awkward children, too, who burst with a fact as the fool with his secret, and, like the hair-dresser in Leech's caricature, are impelled to tell us that our hair is thin at the top, though nothing is to come of the communication. These, as Sidney Smith says, turn friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable impertinence, from, so far as we can see, no worce cause than incontinence of fact and triumphant defense of every perpetration of the sort, that it is true. "Why did you tell Mr. So and so that his sermon was fifty minutes long?" "Because I had looked at my watch." "Why did you remind such a one that he is growing fat and old?" "Because he is." "Why repeat that unfavorable cirticism?" "Why disparage this man's particular friends?" "I don't like them. "Why say to that young lady that her dress is unbecoming?" "I really thought so." It is, however, noticeable in person of this obtrusive candor, that they have eyes for blemishes only. They are never impelled to tell pleasant truths, from which, no doubt, we may infer a certain acerbity of temper, though these strictures may be spoken in seeming blunt, honest good humor. Still they talk in this way from natural obtuseness and inherent defect of sympathy.—*Essays on Social Subjects.*

Diamond Cut Diamond.—In exciting and earnest political campaigns, like that through which we have just passed, men are very sensative, and prove to magnify mole hills into mountains, and their prejudices often lead them to the commission of acts which, at other times, they would never dream of. A case in point, which comes under the head we have given this article, came off before Esquire Speilman, on Monday morning last. On the margin of a Democratic circular, posted on the bulletin board at the Superintendents Office, one of our Union citizens wrote "Jeff Davis". To deter others from interfering with, or marking upon, posters and circulars pasted on that board, one of our Democratic citizens procured a copy of a notice, issued by the Chief Burgess, offering a reward of five dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of multilating or defacing posters, &c., which notice said Democrat posted over a notice of the Union mass meeting to be held in this place. Thus the affair would have ended, so far as the citizens referred to were concerned, but the matter was taken up by another Democrat, who succeeded in getting the President of Council to bring suit against the Union citizen referred to for defacing the circular. The suit was brought, the board produced, the defacement shown and the act admitted by the party arrested. Accordingly he was fined five dollars and costs, amounting to $6,80, which he at once paid. He then to be even, turned to the President of Council and made him bring suit against the Democrat who had posted the Chief Burgess notice over the poster for the Union mass meeting, thereby defacing it. The Squire having decided the first case a defacing of the circular, was compelled to decide the latter a defacing of the poster, and the Democrat was mulcted in a like sum of $3,00 fine and costs, amounting to $6,80. As each of the parties fined will receive from the Council the sum of $5,00, as reward for detecting the other, they are each out of pocket only $1,80 and the Squire and Constable are into pocket $3,60. "Its an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Dead.—William Bottenberg, a member of Co. D. 13th Pa. Cavalry, died at the hospital at Annapolis, Md., on the 2d inst. He was taken prisoner, some time since, and, while confined and starved in the loathsome prisons of Richmond, was attacked with chronic diarrhœa, from the effects of which he died in a few days after being paroled. The following lines have been handed us with the announcement of his death:—

"Dearest husband, thou hast left us,
Can we see thee here no more;
Thou hast left this world of sorrow,
For that bright and shining shore.

"Gone, and now our bond is broken;
Gone, but now he lives on high;
We will meet you there, our loved one,
Meet you there, to part no more."

Another.—We learn that the wife of George Dougherty, of this place, has received information that he died, a short time since, in one of the rebel prisons, at Richmond. The information was brought by a prisoner who was with him and who has since been exchanged, or paroled. His disease was chronic diarrhœa, superinduced by starvation and exposure. He was of a delicate constitution, and of course not able to stand the inhuman treatment received in the slaughter-pens about Richmond. He leaves a wife and two children.

Riot in Tyrone.—We learn that a riot, supposed to have grown out of politics, occurred at Tyrone, on Tuesday evening last. We have not the particulars further than that several persons were badly beaten and some two or three shot, one in the arm and another in the heel.

Family Courtesies.—In the family the law of pleasing ought to extend from the highest to the lowest. You are bound to please your children; and your children are bound to please each other; and you are bound to please your servants, if you expect them to please you. Some men are pleasant in the household, and nowhere else. I have known such men. They were good fathers and kind husbands. If you had seen them in their own house you would have thought that they were angels, almost: but if you had seen them in the street, or in the store, or anywhere else outside of the house, you would have them almost demoniac. But the opposite is apt to be the case. When we are among our neighbors or among strangers, we hold ourselves with self-respect, and endeavour to act with propriety; but when we get home we say to ourselves, "I have played a part long enough, and am now going to be natural." So we sit down, and are ugly, and snappish, and blunt, and disagreeable. We lay aside those thousand little courtesies that make the roughest floor smooth, that make the hardest things like velvet, and that make life pleasant. We expend all our politeness in places were it will be profitable—where it will bring silver and gold.

The Election.—The election passed off exceedingly quietly in this place, on Tuesday last. There appeared to be fewer drunks and less noise during the day than usual on such occasions. As the returns show, the Democrats gained some 40 votes in the North and West Wards. Over this they became a little jubilant. The centre of attraction, after seven o'clock, was the telegraph office, and the centre of noise, in the way of cheering, was the club room of the Union party, to which place all despatches received were immediately carried. The news being rather one-sided, the Union party had all the noise to themselves. As usual, the members of the successful party rejoice unanimously, and those of the defeated party take it cooly and humorously, or look sour and speak crossly, just as their dispositions incline them. It is best, always, for the successful party to exercise magnanimity, and the friends of the defeated candidate to act philosophically.

Seriously Injured.—Frank Coli, an engineer on the Penn'a R. R., between this place and Pittsburgh, was seriously hurt, on Monday last, by jumping from his engine, in the neighborhood of Johnstown. It appears that he was following a train and, on rounding a short curve in the road, the flagman of the forward train gave him signal to stop. He saw that the train was but a short distance ahead, and fearing that he would run into it he reversed his engine and jumped off, but unfortunately rolled back on the track, where he was run over by a car and one of his legs cut off. He was brought to his home, in this place, where he received medical attention and is now doing as well as could be expected.

Interesting to the Ladies.—R. A. O. Kerr has just returned from New York with a large and beautiful assortment of ladies dres goods, of the latest styles, embracing every color and quality. Kerr cannot be outdone in his selections for the ladies and they flock in upon him for their fine goods. Call early and view his stock.

List of Letters remaining uncalled for in the Altoona Post office, Nov. 4th, 1864:—

Bateman, T
Booze, Daniel
Burkhimer, Charles
Bukstresser, L
Brown, Henry
Beigle, Miss Jane
Boyles, Mollie 2
Brooks, Margaret
Bayer, Crist
Brown, Charles
Bender, Geo.
Bell, Harriet
Badger, Dan G
Burke, Ed R
Caffey, Mrs C
Coleman, B F
Crowin, Timothy
Carroll, Maggie
Campbell, Mrs M A
Christy, Henry
Cochran, Wm
Carpenter, S S
Curomus, S M
Dougherty, James
Divan, J B
Dollahon, Mrs S
Dick, Thompson
Driesboch, James
Fraish, John
Fleck, A L 2
Fleck, Mahlon
Fitzgerald, Morris
Gray, Zane L 2
Gourgan, Thos C 3
Gorley, S A
Goodfellow, David
Hayes, Joseph
Huhn, Henry 2
Hoffman, Mrs M
Hook, Miss F E
Hibbs, Jos 2
Hewitt, Robert
Hamar, Mrs S
Hatch, Harvey W
Hall, Maggie
Hunter, Wm
Hoffman, Thos
Hannan, John
Hoffman, David
Huntley, Carra E
Hite, Christianna
Igo, James
Kensuger, Niven
Kensely, Charles
Kearny, Mike
Longenthatcher, John
Love, George
Lotz, Abbie
Lunk, Jacob
Livingston, J W
Minniece, Corp'l
Moore, A J
Moore, T
Moore, A A
Miles, James
Miller, John
Meitru, Thos W
Maddock, Wm
Martin, R N
Miles, Judson 2
Moyer, Rev George
Moyer, Barbara
Moor, J F
Miles, Martha
McCully, Maggie
McCormick, J
McMikels, Mrs John
Meidech, Mollie M
Nagley, C L
Neidick, Chas 2
Nightwine, Lizzie
Pierce, Frank
Paul, Jos J
Richardson, Jos
Rhinehart, S G
Rhule, Robert
Smith, Mr
Storm, Mary A
Lawrence, George
Smith, Rev A
Shugler, Carl
Smith, Rev A B
Slocum, N J
Stull, Mary A
Stevens, Prof M 2
Stewart, J W
Smiley, Mrs E E
Snowden, Miss or Mrs
Struger, Lizzie
Smiley, Harrie
Stanton, David
Smith, Barton
Smiley, Miss Cal
Stewart, John E
Swan, Mary
Tilton, Amos
Thornburg, Mary C
Tiler, H G
Temple, Wm
Templeton, Esther
Taylor, Wm 2
Vanzant, Carrie H
Wood Emeline,
Wray, D L
Wilson, Susan
Wilson, Sumar
Zeleh, Henry
Zurgling, Mary

Persons calling for any of these letters are requested to say "Advertised."

If not called for before December 30th, 1864, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

One cent due on each letter.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles,
Spectacles,
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. Roush,

Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

Fire! Fire!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,-tf.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
Oct. 29, 1864—ly New York City.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

Presidential Candidates!—A splendid colored Engraving of George B. McClellan and Abraham Lincoln, (on one plate,) will be sent to any address, on receipt of two three-cent stamps to pay postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 63 Liberty Street, New-York.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

WESTWARD.

	arrives	leaves
Pittsburg & Erie Express	6.30 A. M.,	6.50 A.M.
Baltimore "	7.55 "	8. 5 "
Philadel'a "	8.50 "	9.15 "
Mail Train "	7.40 P. M.	7.53 P. M.
East Line "	8.50 "	9.10 "
Emigrant Train "	3.40 "	3.40 "

EASTWARD.

	arrives	leaves
Fast Mail Train	7.50 A. M.,	8.10 A.M.
Harrisb'g Accommodation "	12.15 P. M.,	12.30 P.M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Express "	6.00 "	6.20 "
Philadelphia "	9.20 "	9.40 "
Fast Line "	2.35 A. M.,	2.40 A.M.

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Baltimore Express, Philadelphia Express and Mail Train Westward, and Fast Mail, Harrisburg Accommodation and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train Eastward.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch run to connect with Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East, and connect from Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West and Fast Mail East.

Trains on Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Fast Mail and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and Mail Train West, and connect from Fast Mail Train East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Trains East and West.

Trains on Ebensburg & Cresson Branch run to connect with Fast Mail and Harrisburg Accommodation Trains East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and West.

Trains on Indiana Branch run to connect with Harrisburg Accommodation Train East and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West.

Altoona, Nov. 12th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7:55, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8:55, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7:50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:35, A.M. & 5:50, P.M.
Western Way,	12:15, A.M
Eastern Way,	7:40, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7.40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	6:30, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:30 A. M, & 7:40, P. M.
Western, through,	7:30 "
Eastern, through,	6:30, "

Office hours from 6:45, A.M., to 7:45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7:45 to 8:45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P.M.

DIED.

At Washington, D. C., Mr. LEMUEL M. BEALE, of the 13th Pa. Cavalry, aged 18 years, 5 months and 22 days.

"He sleeps his last sleep,
He has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again."

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of Anna Love, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned residing in Altoona. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB RINK,
Nov. 12, 1864—6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Isabella Glasgow, late of Logan Township, Blair county, de'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER EMPFIELD, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 12th, 1864—6t.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

I TAKE PLEASURE in informing my friends and the public generally that I have returned from the East where I purchased a NEW AND FASHIONABLE stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which I selected with care. It embraces every color, shape and quality, with the view of accommodating all classes.

I have also purchased a large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

My assortment of Ladies' and children's shoes are mostly of city make and can be guaranteed. My stock of Men's and Boy's Boots is large and varied.

I have also a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

embracing all styles, sizes and qualities, all of which I offer at a small advance on wholesale prices.

Thankful to the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JAMES S. MANN.
November 12, 1864.—tf

THE LAST VICTORY!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
GODFREY WOLF
AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!
THE
CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE
IN THE COUNTY, IS ON THE CORNER OF
CAROLINE & MAIN STS., ALTOONA.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

of all qualities and at prices which defy competition. The following embrace a few of the many articles:

Overcoats, from $6.00 to $40.00	Vests, from $1.50 to $8.00
Dress Coats, " $5.00 " $25.00	Pants, " $2.00 " $10.00

His goods have been selected, by himself, from the most Fashionable Merchant Tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feeling of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of Fashionable Clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

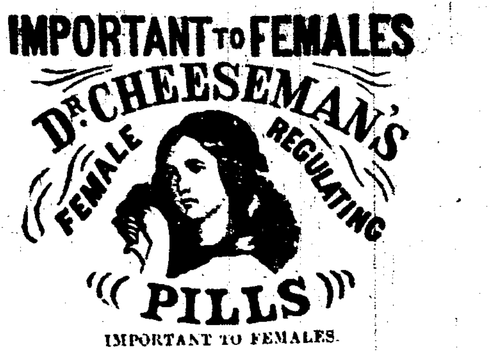
His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Satinett. " " " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants. " " " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, Nov. 12th 1864.-tf.



IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form *the finest preparation ever put forward* with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS. DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD,* which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females.* To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of the most *eminent Physicians in America.*

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the *Price One Dollar per Box,* or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly,* secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. *SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar St., New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists. Nov. 12, 1864—ly

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!
YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their Natural Vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists.
Nov 12, 1864—ly

CITY DRUG STORE.

DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Fries' Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,
GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS,
NOTIONS, CIGARS,
and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.
DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
accurately compounded, a all hours of the day or night.
Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

SHIPPING!
TO AND FROM
ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
BY THE
GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of
Steamships sailing between N. York
Havre, Bremen, Southampton,
and London.

Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR,
June 9, 1864-tf. ALTOONA, PA.

JOHN HICKEY.
CABINET-MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INterest of Mr. Cherry in the late firm of Hickey & Cherry, I would respectfully inform the public I intend to continue the business, in the new Cabinet Shop and Furniture Ware room, on

JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

East Altoona, where I will be happy to fill all orders in my line. I have on hand a good supply of Furniture just from Philadelphia, which I offer at the lowest prices for cash.

I keep a hearse, and am prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.

I will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.

Altoona, Nov. 5th 1864—3m*

S. M. Woodkok. E. J. Osborne.

WOODKOK & OSBORNE,
Attorneys at Law & Military Agents,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Collections for firms in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.

Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S. will be collected in the shortest possible time.

Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.
Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.
Sept. 24, 1864.-tf.

ANDREW ECKEL,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,
Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and, so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infected with *Fever and Ague,* it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistible as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits* and *Fits of Languor,* find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of BILLIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish it.

Last, but not least, it is *The only Safe Stimulant,* being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, a Positive and Speed Remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcereous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fatuity, Epileptic Fits;

In one of which the Patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering.

BUT NONE WILL CONFESS THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, *which* HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU *invariably does.* A Trial will convince the most skeptical.

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES.

In many Affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus Leuchorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES

SECRET DISEASES

In all their Stages, At little Expense.
Little or no change in Diet. No inconvenience.
And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling *all Poisonous, Diseased and wornout Matter.*

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid *heavy fees* to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "POISON" has, by the use of "POWERFUL ASTRINGENTS," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Marriage.*

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE or FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and is certain to have the desired effect in all *diseases for which it is Recommended.*

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

CURES GUARANTEED! ADVICE GRATIS!!

Address letters for information to.
H. B. HELMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South Tenth-st., bel. Chestnut, Phila
HELMBOLD'S *Medical Depot.*
HELMBOLD'S *Drug and Chemical Warehouse,*
594 BROAWAY, NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash

SOLD BY
ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it
AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY
—AND—
CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing soothing and demulcent: removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection —the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pampelet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE
COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS

AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all deseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousand treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

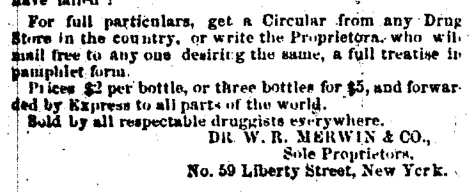
To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Prices $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.



BEFORE TAKING THE Elixir. AFTER TAKING THE Elixir.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom being an entirely new and an abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.
A few doses cures Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the heart.
A few doses restores the organs of regeneration.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restores the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.
A few doses cures the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR.

Health Preserver

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on reciept of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MEWIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.
April 1, 1864—1y

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store a splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing [illegible] Nov. 25,-tf.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

BUT ONE PRICE.
AND THAT
A CASH PRICE
FOR ALL OUR GOODS!

AS STATED AT THE OPENING of the

Union Store,

the object of the company is not to undersell other storekeepers in a few articles and make it up on others, but simply to sell every article at a certain percentage above cost, let that percentage bring the price above or below that of other stores. By selling

FOR CASH ONLY,

we are enabled to place our percentage at the very lowest figure, because we have no loss to make up.

We shall at all times keep the best quality of all artcles offered for sale. Our present stock consists of choice selection of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, SYRUPS, SPICES

and everything in the grocery line

The best brands of Flour from the Phœnix, Mount Union and other Mills.

SUGARS.

Pulverized 18 cts., White 17 cts., Yellow and Brown very fine.

Imperial and Black Teas from 85 cts., to 1.50 per lb.

COFFEE.

Williamsport Rio, Franklin Mills Rio, Nonpareil Rio Excelsior, Dandelion, Essence, Browned Rye.

Spices of all kinds, Chocolate and Cocoa.

Soyma[illegible]se, Ground Allum and Dairy Salt.

Navy B spun, Flounder, Congress, Natural leaf and Solace Chewing Tobacco, also a good selection of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Franklin and Lovering's Sugar House and other Syrups. Bunch Raisons 30 cts. Seedless Raisons 25 cts., per lb. Corn Starch.

Carbon Oil 65 cts. per gallon. Candles.

SOAPS

Rosin, German, French Castile, American Castile, Sawyer's and other Toilet Soaps.

CRACKERS.

Cream, Wine, Sugar, Butter, Soda and Water Crackers. Ferina Biscuit.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Brooms, Hand, Dust, Scrub and Shoe Brushes.

We would call special attention to our Boots and Shoes as our stock is fresh and selected with great care as to quality. MANAGERS.

Dec. 23, 1863.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

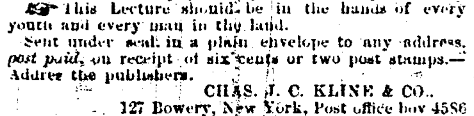
☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

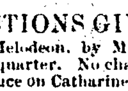
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586
July 13, 1864.



MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.-tf.

WM. S. BITTNER
Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.



TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!—FRITCHEY is selling Teas superior to any ever offered in Altoona. They are free of adulteration, coloring, or mixture of any kind.

BOSTON CRACKERS—A LARGE supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale by FRITCHEY

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at
Jan. 5, '56-tf] KESSLER'S.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, FROM the Cove, always on hand and for sale as low as the lowest by FRITCHEY

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subcriptions will be recieved for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principle and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its deposits in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the currant rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or seperate communities only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.—The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. aug. 10,-3mo

FIRST NATIONAL STORE
OF ALTOONA,

IN THE ROOM FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY J. B. HILEMAN.

J. W. CURRY,

WOULD MOST RESPECTFULLY inform the public that he has purchased J. B. HILEMAN'S stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and will continue the business at the old stand.

To the stock purchased from Mr. H. I have just added a large and select assortment of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEEESWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
GROCERIES,
FINE VARIETIES OF TOBACCO!

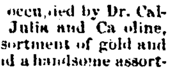
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which was bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied I can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

Altoona, April 27.-tf

TIME AND BEAUTY!
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a

CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY



establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH.

ap9-tf

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

BANKERS,

(Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.")

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

JOHN D. SPEILMAN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Altoona, Blair county, Pa.

OFFICE on Main street, front of his chair shop, one door East of the National Hotel.

ap9-tf

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona.

June, 29, 2854-1y.

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,........ $500,000
Paid up Capital,........ 250,000
Assets,........ 1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured —last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	———	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	———	———	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,
Hon. Jas. Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,
William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Joseph Allison,
Jonas Bowman,
H. H. Eldridge,
John Aikman,
Charles F. Heazlitt.
Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 31. 1862 1y R. A. O. KERR.

CHANGED HANDS.
EXCELSIOR
Hat & Cap Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.

All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.

Aug. 17, 1864-tf. D. W. ALE.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to lift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-6m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

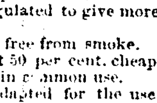
These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.



I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
15-tf] *New York City.*

CITY HOTEL,
TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.
LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

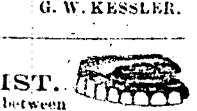
GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

H. B. MILLER, DENTIST.



☞ Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets, Altoona. [Jan. 20—2m*

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhea, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

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DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings. but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

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A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow.—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken every thing that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box. I *am now a well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

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DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly mused with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore. Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Babcock, of 1028 Olive street Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN.

Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

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The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No 10 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUSH, Druggist, Altoona, Pa.
April 1 1864.—1y.

FRITCHEY'S NEW STORE, corner of Caroline and Virginia Sts.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

FRIES & WILLIAMS.

Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to pelase their fancy.

In the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,
CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE

they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.

Job work in this line promptly attended to.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

put up on short notice in the best style.

April 27, 1864.-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE.
HATS AND CAPS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.

He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Kip Pegged........ 1.37@1.50
Men's Boots........ 2.75@3.50
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES:

White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffee, Syrups, Teas, &c. and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, and as cheap as the cheapest. J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13th, 1863.

Black,
Black for Silk,
Dark Blue,
Light Blue,
French Blue,
Claret Brown,
Dark Brown,
Light Brown,
Snuff Brown,
Cherry,
Crimson,
Dark Drab,
Light Drab,
Fawn Drab,
Light Fawn drab,

PERFECT FAST COLORS!

Dark Green,
Light Green,
Magenta,
Maize,
Maroon,
Orange,
Pink,
Purple,
Royal Purple,
Salmon,
Scarlet,
Slate,
Solferino,
Violet,
Yellow,

For dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

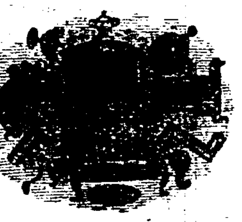
For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 18, 1863.—1y.

STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by Fries & Winters, on *Annie street, East Altoona*, where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.



TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

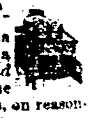
He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

April 21st, 1863.-tf STEPHEN WINTERS.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.



He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be apprecia[illegible], and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [Jan. 20 '64-1y.

MACKEREL—NOS. 1, 2, AND 3, in all sized packages new, and each package warranted, just received and for sale low by FRITCHEY.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COFFEE, pure Teas, the best of Chocolate, Syrups and Sugars, go to FRITCHEY'S.

CREAM CRACKERS! A fresh supply of these delicious crackers just received and for sale at FRITCHEY'S

SUPERIOR CREAM CHEESE AT FRITCHEY'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found a LAUGHMAN'S.